

Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

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OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Frank Trumbull
ON UNIFICATION OF RAILROAD JURISDICTION.



There is no more perplexing problem in government today than the proper regulation of railroads, and no one more capable of discussing the subject than those who finance and manage railroad properties, for experience is the handmaiden of understanding and practical wisdom the stepping stone to success.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railroad Executive Advisory Committee on Federal Relations, when asked for his views on the effect of regulation upon railroad investments, said in part:

"The desirability of regulation is, of course, admitted. Whether the regulation the railroads have had is a success is a fair subject for discussion. One thing is certain—there is at present practically no appetite for fresh investment in railroads; that is for new construction or large improvements.

"Now that an efficient banking system has been established by the Federal government, a solution of the railway problem, fair alike to investors and to the rest of the public, is first in importance among our national domestic questions. The interdependence of railway owners and employees and of the shipping and traveling public has been demonstrated so often that I do not attempt here to prove it over again.

"Are railroad managers entirely to blame? Suppose you are attempting to administer a railroad in an honest and straightforward way. Most railroads are so managed; there have been some exceptions, just as there have been wicked bankers, farmers who put their best apples in the top of the barrel, and other people who have made sharp horse trades. But in either of the cases mentioned, does anyone expect the State to penalize the banking business as a whole or the apple business or the raising of horses?

"The situation is much as if you had built a hotel in some good sized town, say, twenty or thirty years ago. Probably very few, if any, of the bedrooms were provided with bathrooms. Perhaps the furniture consisted of a bed, a bureau, a wash-stand and two or three chairs. Suppose that after investing your money in that way the State passed a law stipulating that the price per room should not be over two dollars per day. Suppose after that the State passed other laws requiring a certain number of bath rooms, additional furnishings, fire escapes, screens on all the windows, sanitary appliances, etc. Perhaps these requirements are reasonable and in the public interest, but where would you get the money for new and better hotels under such restrictions of profits? I have said that the situation of the railroads is much like that, but the hotel investment is simplicity itself as compared with investing in a railroad."

More Olive Oil.

It has long been observed that those who treat olive oil as a common article of food and use it as such are generally stronger and healthier than those who do not. There are many ways of using the oil besides in salads. It may be used with good effect as a substitute for butter, in compounding the ordinary brown or white sauce. A teaspoonful of oil added, just before taking up, to every quart of split-pea, bean, potato or other soup, lacking fat, greatly increases its richness as well as its flavor. A child soon learns to like the taste of olive oil on bread in place of butter, while any kind of cold meat, that is to be re-cooked, is improved by having a little oil poured over it, at least, half an hour before heating.

Way of Eagle and Whale.

There are two animals, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly, that puzzle naturalists more than any others. They are nature's submarine and aeroplane—the whale and the eagle. It is known that whales occasionally descend as far as 3,000 feet below the surface of the sea—a depth at which, from the pressure of water, they ought to be crushed flat. Why they are not injured naturalists have yet to discover. It is this pressure that prevents a modern submarine from descending more than some 300 feet. Eagles have been seen, through telescopes, to fly with apparent ease from 30,000 to 40,000 feet above sea level. At that height no human being can live, owing to the rarefaction of the air. How the birds live and fly at far greater heights than man can endure is another question still unanswered.

FOR SALE—Five Fine Buck Rams, extra Shropshire breeding. Your choice out of lot. T. A. CONRAD, Arcadia, Mo.

Making of Mistakes.

Big men make big mistakes. Little men could not make big mistakes if they tried; they haven't the capacity. The fellow of strong personality, the man who grabs at an opportunity with all his might, and goes straight toward its accomplishment hurriedly, is more likely to make big mistakes than the weak-witted of the world who are timid and afraid. But the mistakes do not amount to so much with him—that is the point. The little fellow who makes a mistake is lost. But the big fellow is only encouraged by making a mistake, and often is able to drag success over his errors as a giant might drag a bull through the underbrush. The little fellow is not to be blamed, but the big fellow is to be admired.

Putting Yourself in His Place.

It is said that a big man always makes big mistakes. He is moving rapidly one way or the other to big results. There are some, on the other hand, who never seem to be in any trouble and who never seem to be of great moment to the world. They are never led up into the wilderness of temptation for the same reason that they are never led up into the mount. Their talents are buried in sluggishness. They do not have enough struggle in their lives to breed enthusiasm. Like the Luddites, they "have need of nothing," and they are often inclined to sit in judgment on those whose active, moving careers are filled with deeds of wrong as well as with deeds of right.—Christian Herald.

Ed Reed, the expert wagon maker now in the employ of R. E. Johnston, at Bellevue, and who is turning out some first-class wagons. All purchasers are pleased. Call and see him.

The Kingdom of Poland.

After having assured the people of Russian Poland that their ancient kingdom will be restored to them, Germany and Austria now invite those subjects of the Czar to join the armies of the Teutonic Allies. By so doing the Poles take the risk of being shot down in battle or of being executed as traitors to Russia if they are captured.

This invitation to make a sacrifice of themselves for the cause of "free Poland," is not, according to recent reports, sufficiently attractive to appeal very strongly to the enthusiasm and patriotism of those to whom it is extended. Russian rule of Poland has been harsh and cruel, but the experience of the unfortunate conquered Polish people who were subjects of Germany and Austria has not been any more happy.

In some respects those who were under the domination of Germany have had less liberty and fewer privileges than their compatriots of Russia and Austria. Germany has gone much farther than these other two in her efforts to crush the national spirit of the Poles. Laws were enacted of the most arbitrary and tyrannical nature, such as forbidding the Polish language to be taught in the schools or employed by speakers in public addresses. Coercion to annihilate their cherished traditions and to Germanize an unwilling people was used mercilessly.

The paper kingdom which the Central Powers now hang out as a bait to lure the Poles into their military service is really without form or substance. Its limits are not defined nor is there any assurance given that, allowing that it should materialize, it would include the territory of the former Polish kingdom, which is now held by Austria and Germany. Neither is anything said as to who shall be the titular head of the restored kingdom, although there is little doubt that he would be a puppet agreed upon by Berlin and Vienna, in the selection of whom the Poles themselves would be permitted to have little say.

On the whole, the Poles have ample reason to be suspicious of the good faith of those who are now offering them gifts and, in return, asking them to shed their blood in the desperate life and death struggle that is engulfing Europe.—The Catholic Advocate.

A Different Colored Horse.

(The St. Joseph Observer.)

It is openly notorious that Charles Evans Hughes did not accomplish his election as governor of New York—but he did one thing—he made it illegal to bet on a horse race.

And he set his soul on this—not a very big or broad soul, as his recent campaign painfully demonstrated—and did succeed in getting his anti-racing legislation enacted.

And from certain speeches of his during his campaign for the presidency, if he had been elected he would have been ready to push his righteous wrath against horse racing to such an extent as to make it illegal to follow the business of a stock breeder in this country. For none of his denunciations of the administration—and he did nothing but denounce the administration—was fiercer and more horrified than his denunciation of it on the charge of having appointed to an office which some good Republican log-roller might have filled a man who was branded by Mr. Hughes as having actually been at one time a stock breeder.

It seems, however, that in Mr. Hughes' code of righteousness there is a vast difference between betting on a horse race and betting on a political race provided one of the racers happens to himself.

It is notorious that a big bunch of money was bet on Mr. Hughes' right in his own town, and if he had any qualms against that sort of gambling nobody has ever heard of them. Indeed, the favorite method of his heaviest backers and the loudest lot, Wall street, was to offer to bet on him to a standstill that nobody would be in the race but Charles E. Hughes. It was notorious that all through the campaign Wall street sought to dishearten the opposition by shaking fists full of "long green" in its face at long odds; that the opposition instead of being entirely disheartened responded with sufficient sportive spirit, especially among denizens of the back streets, who somehow harbor the impious suspicion that they don't know everything down in the Judee of Little Old New York and that the world doesn't end at the jumping off bank of the Hudson river across from Hoboken, as to accept a goodly portion of those offers to bet on a race that was altogether according to the Gospel of Saint Matthew, Mark, Luke and Charles, since it was not a horse race.

And so far as it is known now a wave of trouble rolls across Charles Evans' peaceful breast as he contemplates the transfer of millions of Wall street's good money to the wilds that lie beyond the waters of the Hudson in the settlement of these wagers, which were not only legitimate because they

were laid on a race that wasn't a horse race, but were actually commendable because they were laid to help along the race of a candidate who would abolish both horse races and race horses.

A Republican View.

(From the Potosi Journal.)

The Perry County Republican in its issue of November 23d, in commenting on the recent congressional election, among other things said, "For some reason or other Rhodes ran behind in nearly every county in the district." Returns filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as certified from the various counties of the district, show that Mr. Rhodes ran ahead of Hughes for President and Lamm for Governor in the district. He received 17,537, Hughes, 17,415, and Lamm, 17,485. An examination of the Perry County vote shows that Mr. Rhodes ran 59 votes behind Hughes in that county, which is probably the basis of the editorial. It might be well for the Republican to direct the inquiry to Perry County, as it seems to have been the only county in the district in which Rhodes ran behind his ticket to amount to anything whatever. Here is the official vote by counties on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

	Hughes	Rhodes	Hensley
Bollinger,	1623	1616	1538
Carter,	467	468	586
Iron,	874	867	1043
Jefferson,	3305	3308	3003
Madison,	1228	1242	1343
Perry,	1987	1958	1416
Reynolds,	528	528	1205
St. Francois,	3015	3015	3681
Ste. Genevieve,	1138	1157	1200
Washington,	1659	1790	1238
Wayne,	1528	1523	1597
	17415	17537	17850

It would seem to the generous mind that the Republican might have waited at least until the bitterness of defeat had been somewhat forgotten by Mr. Rhodes and his friends before selecting a candidate for 1918. A little bit of loyal sympathy expressed at this time would come with better grace, because all admit that Rhodes made the most aggressive campaign made in the Thirteenth District by a Republican nominee. He not only had Hensley to beat, but in the last week of his campaign the great influence of Champ Clark, Senator Reed, ex-Governor Dockery, William Jennings Bryan and ex-Governor Folk, all of whom spoke in the district in the interest of Mr. Hensley.

The Democrats made no such effort in any other district in the state, and with all this, Rhodes was defeated by only 313 votes. Wilson carried the district over Hughes 534, Woodson for Supreme Judge over Johnson by 592, Gardner over Lamm by 325.

We feel that Mr. Rhodes is to be complimented on the splendid race he made, and it is doubted whether any man without legislative experience could have done as well. While it is too early to announce a candidate for Congress in 1918, and we do not know what the future intentions of Mr. Rhodes are in that regard, yet it is certain he made a great race, and with a good official record to his credit, as well as superior qualifications for the office, we see no reason why he should not be the nominee without opposition in 1918.

Quantity of Feed Important for Wintering Dairy Cows.

Quantity of feed ranks next to the kind of feed in dairy rations. Economical feeding demands that cows be fed as individuals, and not as a herd. Too frequently each cow in a herd is fed the same amount of grain, regardless of how much milk she is producing. By this practice some cows will be underfed, while others will be overfed.

It should be understood that an animal always uses a certain amount of the food it receives to maintain the body. This is the first use to which the food is put, and is called the ration of maintenance. This amount is required by the animal whether or not she is producing milk. All feed above this amount is used for milk production, or is stored on the body of the animal as fat. In the case of the young animal part of this excess is used for growth.

Of the two mistakes made in feeding, perhaps underfeeding is most common, according to C. H. Eckles of the Missouri College of Agriculture. It is a serious mistake to feed a cow only enough to keep up her body. She must receive feed to keep her milk production up to capacity. If a cow loses weight while in milk, she is not receiving sufficient food. A good cow, if not fed enough, will produce milk at the expense of her body; that is, she will take the surplus flesh from her body, and convert it into milk and thereby will lose live weight. On the other hand, when a cow is overfed she will begin to fatten in a short time. This condition may be corrected by giving her only the amount she needs for maintenance and for milk production. Such feeding will maintain practically a uniform weight.

Roughness is the first important consideration in feeding cows. A cow is not contented unless her stomach

is full. She should always have all the roughness that she will clean up and then the amount of grain she receives should be regulated by the amount of milk produced. A dry cow in good condition should be fed roughness only, and does not need any grain. In feeding grain to milk producing cows, the following rule may be used, and is found to work fairly well: Feed 1 pound of grain for each 3 pounds or pints of milk produced. A Jersey cow producing very rich milk may need a little more grain than the amount given.

Fattening Poultry for Marketing.

Chickens may be taken from the range, fed expensive feeds and sold for an economical gain, according to H. L. Kempster of the college of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. Tests have proved that the birds will gain approximately 23 percent in twelve to fourteen days feeding. The grain required to each pound of gain of the chicken was three and one half pounds or about eight cents.

The chickens were confined in coops two by two and one-half feet square with wire bottoms. Slaters were placed across the front permitting them to feed from the trough outside. The ration consisted of corn meal, 7 pounds; shorts, 3 pounds; bran, 1 pound. To each pound was added two pounds of sorghum. This wet mixture was fed twice daily. The confinement encourages gain through lack of exercise and causes the flesh to soften, making the meat more delectable and luscious.

Downward Course

Fast Being Realized by Ironton People.

A little backache at first. Daily increasing 'till the back is lame and weak. Urinary disorders may quickly follow. Dropsy and often Bright's disease. This frequently is the downward course of kidney ills.

Don't take this course. Follow the advice of an Ironton citizen.

Mrs. M. J. Harris, Second St., Ironton, says: "My kidneys caused me much suffering and my back ached and pained. I could hardly do my work and felt all run down. My kidneys were irregular in action, too. Finally I used Doan's Kidney Pills that I got from the Arcadia Valley Drug Co., and they strengthened my back, ridding me of all symptoms of kidney complaint. I was benefited in every way; in return I gladly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to others."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Harris had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

House Plants and their Care.

"Don't 'fuss' with and handle plants too much. Like human beings they do not want to be nagged too much," advises Horace F. Major of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. There are four essential things, he says, sunlight, air, soil and water.

Sunlight is necessary to produce proper chemical reactions in the soil. Air is needed for breathing for plants like human breathe. Plants absorb gas helping to purify the air in the home. They should be watered with judgment and washed off. Blooming plants should be repotted three times a year, ferns every three years. Do not crowd them into small pots. Yellow leaves mean too much water and brown leaves mean drought.

Warning to Buyers of Baled Hay.

The department is investigating the practice of some shippers of hay of veneering or facing the bales. Veneering consists in feeding to the baling machine an occasional forkful of hay that is of higher grade than the bulk of the lot being baled and manipulating the forkful in such a way that the high-grade hay covers the outside of the bale, making the bale appear to contain better hay than it actually does contain. The National Hay Association has requested the department to cooperate with it in trying to eliminate this practice, believed to be dishonest. Buyers of baled hay are warned to be on the lookout for this practice in order to avoid accepting on cursory examination a lower grade of hay than they intend to purchase.

Gasoline from Oil Shales.

In anticipation of the day when, on account of the advancing cost of gasoline and other products obtained from petroleum, it might be found commercially profitable to utilize some of the enormous supply of petroleum to be derived from the distillation of the vast deposits of so-called hydrocarbon shales of the Green River formation of northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah, the U. S. Geological Survey has for three years been making field investigations of these deposits. The examinations have been accompanied by mapping of the areas of hydrocarbon shales and by such field measurements of the thickness of the shales in workable beds and such field distillation tests as will afford primary information concerning the amount and richness of the shales in different parts of the region.

Very rough but cautious calculations

of the contents of the shale in parts of the area examined indicate that the distillation of shale from beds over 3 feet thick in Colorado alone will yield more than 30,000,000 barrels of crude oil, from which more than 2,000,000,000 barrels of gasoline can be extracted by ordinary methods. A report giving the results of these explorations and tests and an account of experiments as to possible gasoline production, both by the ordinary commercial processes and by the Rittman process, is now in press.

(37th Ann. Report, Director U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.)

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Do not Plant Trees Deep M. U. Professor Advises.

The beginner in tree planting usually sets his trees too deep rather than too shallow in the relatively heavy soils of Missouri, J. C. Whitten of the department of horticulture of the University of Missouri says. Young trees should be selected for planting and they should be set at the same depth at which they stood in the nursery.

Trees turn to the northeast and grow crooked because of the warm south and southwest winds during the growing season. The tree should be set with the heavier side to the south-west to avoid this.

The roots should be trimmed so not to be cramped and any ragged wounds taken off.

Peach trees should be pruned most severely after planting of any of the orchard fruits. Trim all branches off leaving a single whip, then shorten the whip to a height of about two and one-half feet. Cherry trees should be less severely trimmed. If well branched the center of the tree should be cut out. The Japanese plum tree should be shaped like the peach. Other plum, apple and pear trees having only a single whip should be treated likewise. Older trees may be treated like the cherry with the exception that all branches may be shortened to one-half or one-third of their natural length.

Dr. J. Q. Adams Dead.

(The Steelville Ledger.)

This community was shocked on Thanksgiving day when the news was flashed over the town that Dr. J. Q. Adams of Joplin was dead. A telegram to his brother-in-law, Dr. J. T. Wilson, in this city announced the sad news. His death occurred November 30, 1916.

Dr. Adams was a son to Dr. J. R. and Anna DeLacy Adams of Goodland, Mo., and was 49 years of age. Dr. Adams was well known in Missouri having practiced medicine for ten years at Bellevue, Mo. He moved with his family from Bellevue to Mullen, Nebraska, where he resided for eight years, and only recently moved to Joplin, Mo.

He was a graduate of the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville, Kentucky, where he graduated with honors. He was a bright star in the profession and was eminently successful.

He was a member of the Episcopal church having with his two daughters, Thelma and Marian, united with this body last May. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, M. of A., and the Woodmen of the World.

Here where he attended school and first became acquainted with our people, he met Miss Minnie Craig, daughter of the late J. R. Craig, of near Cook Station. Friendship ripened into love and the final chapter of his happy and important event in his young days found its completion at the marriage altar.

His remains were shipped to Steelville arriving at 4:30 p. m., Tuesday. They were accompanied by Dr. Wilson and wife; Irwin Adams, of Fresno, Cal.; Sherman Adams, of Goodland, Mo.; Berlin Adams, of Mullen, Neb. Many beautiful floral offerings accompanied the body, some from Omaha and Mullen, Neb., where he was held in high esteem.

Aside from his children and loving wife, other members of his family as follows survive him: David R. Adams, of Fresno, Cal.; E. M. Adams, of Miles City, Mont.; Mrs. Helen A. Johnson, of Lesterville, Mo., and Mrs. Lucy Oesch, of St. Louis.

Immediately upon arrival in this city the remains were taken charge of by Lebanon Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., and conveyed to the cemetery where a short but impressive funeral service was conducted.

The sympathy of The Ledger and many Steelville friends goes out to the stricken wife and children.

Obituary.

Emley Adele Duncan, nee Davis, daughter of J. S. and Sarah E. Davis, of Des Arc, Mo., was born March 22d, 1898, and died December 1, 1916, aged 18 years, 8 months and 9 days.

On March 26, 1916, she was married to William Lee Duncan, of Bruno, who, with her parents and other relatives and friends, remain to mourn her going away. While it is always most truly an occasion of peculiar sorrow when young life like hers is cut off just in the beginning of its greatest happiness, yet we bow in submission to the will of Him who does all things well and look forward to the time when we again shall see "those we have loved and lost."

Sister Duncan became a member of the M. E. Church, South, at Des Arc, on September 14, 1914, and continued in the Christian faith unto the end. The funeral services were held in the Methodist church at Des Arc, being conducted by her pastor, assisted by Rev. M. DeBoard, president of the Holiness College, after which the remains were laid to rest in the Des Arc cemetery.

To her friends and loved ones her life is her own best eulogy. Though, no doubt, she would have been glad to have remained here, she willingly passed on to the better land, requesting her relatives and friends to rejoin her over there. May we who remain have such sure faith and confidence as will give to each of us a like victorious passage home! A. W. D.

FOR SALE—Dry, seasoned wood cut stove length. \$2.00 for two-horse load delivered. T. A. CONRAD, Phone 111. Arcadia, Mo.

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1916:

Days of Week.	Day of Month		Temperature		Precipitation
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	
Wednesday	29	59	32		
Thursday	30	57	23		
Friday	1	62	28		
Saturday	2	64	22		
Sunday	3	69	48		T
Monday	4	73	59		T
Tuesday	5	61	45		

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. W. H. DELANO, Observer.

To Patrons of the Post-Office.

The holiday season is coming. Should Parcel Post mailings for the season keep pace with the strides at which ordinary "Post" mailings have grown (or the year closing, the congestion will be almost unthinkably.

May we then ask you to mail matter not perishable early? This will aid you by almost positively insuring the delivery of your parcel as a Christmas greeting, whereas it may become not even a New Year's greeting. Such parcels may be superseded, "Do not open until Christmas."

If you are in the market for Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Plants of any kind, see or write R. C. Marks, Pilot Knob, Mo.

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